LYNCHING OF MR. PARK.

HOUSE-BURNING AND BLOODSHED.

MORE KANSAS EXCITEMENT-FATAL AF-

From The St. Louis Democrat, May 5.

From The St. Louis Democrat, May 5.

We learn by the officers of the steamers Genoa and Edinburg, which arrived at this port from the Upper Missouri River yesterday evening, that great excitement was prevailing in the Cities of Leavenworth and Weston on account of the murder of a Mr. Clark, a Procommitted in the former city. Mr. Clark, a Procommitted in the former city of the former city of the former city. Mr. Clark, a Procommitted in the f

yer of Leavenworth names and a squatter meeting held in The quarrel originated at a squatter meeting held in Leavenworth on Thesday morning May 1, on which occasion the parties had some angry words. McCrea called Clark a lier; Clark struck him, whereupon the former drew forth a revolver and shot his antagonist dead on the spot. McCrea then attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was retaken and conveyed to the guard-house at the Fort. The excitement both at Weston and Leavenworth was intense, and it was feared that the mob would tear down the guard-house and lynch the prisoner.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

From The St. Lewis Republican (Actions paper).

We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling evisting in Kansas in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenmorth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the first inst., in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and estimable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occurred on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d inst.

The difficulty occurred on the 30th nit., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d inst.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the Territory by men professing to be actuated by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburgh we find a few abilitional particulars. The quarrel between McCrea and Clark originated at a meeting of Squatters held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McCrea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken and conveyed to the guard-house. The excitement, both in Weston and Leavenworth, was intense, and it was apprehended the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the handbill entire:

OTHE PUBLIC!

GREAT INDIGATION MEETING — AROUSE AND AVENGE THE BLOOD OF YOUR FELLOW MAX.—
Whereas, Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and celimable citizens—a man whom it was impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best loved him most, was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously murdered, without any just cause or provocation, in this city, on the 30th ult., by the violent and ruthless hand of an assassin, C. McRee, a meeting of citizens is herebo called in this place on Tuesday, May 3, for the purpose of takin some action in relation to this foul and attrocious crime by which a happy family has sustained a sad and preparable bereavement, and our community been deprived of one of her most useful and cuterprising citizens.

Here is another life that has been taken by the mur-

Here is another life that has been taken by the mur derous hand of a treacherous villain! Where will these fatal consequences end, God only knows! Arise, fellow-men, and trample under your feet the hydra-beaded monster ABOLITIONISM!

fellow-men, and training the headed monator ABOLITIONISM!

D. Scott Boyle, John Harris, James M. Lyle, D. J. Johnson, H. Rives Pollard, J. Marion Alexander, Bennett Burnam, J. L. McAleer, Jarrett Told, John H. McBride, members of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Leavenworth to frame a call for a public meeting.

Leavenworth City, K. T., May 1, 1855.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LEAVENWORTH
CITY, K. T.

From The St. Louls latelligener, May 5.

We are indebted to passenger on the Missouri River
packets down last evening for the following account of
a homicide at Loavenworth City, which has created
the most intense excitement in and around that town,
It seems that there was a meeting of squatters and citzens of the town and neighborhood generally in Leavenworth City on Monday last, got together for the purpose of making a public demonstration of opinion with
regarp to the claims of the squatters, the election, the
Slavery agitation, and other prominent questions agisted in that section. There was a large attendance of
both Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery men, and the meetng was characterized by uproarousness, bickering,
confusion and obulition of animosity between the two
action.

stun, McCrea drew a revolves and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea then wed, hotty pursued by a number of Clark's friends, who fixed several shots at him, none of which, however, took effect. He ran to the river, and sought shelter behind the bank, which was abrupt and high, whence his the bank, which was abrupt and high, whence his the loads took him in their protection, removed him to the fort two miles distant, and delivered him to the military authorities, who locked him up in the guard-house.

military authorities, who locked him up in the guard-house.

Great excitement ensued. Threats of mob violence and Greach law were circulated, but no unlawful demonstrations made. A perion was gotten up by the meb, and signed by threat four hundred names, requesting the officers in command at the fort to give up the prisoner, promising to be him the benefit of an impartial trial by Jury. The etition was not acceded to, and the prisoner was stillonfined in the guardhouse at the time our informas left.

A handbill was printed andirculated all over the country, up and down the riv, calling upon all Pro-Slavery men, all true friends ohe South and of Slavery in Kansss, to meet on Thurse at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the peet of affairs and to adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. The handbill is signed B. F. rigfellow and John W. Kelly, editors of The Squatt Sovereign, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of ters.

MORE OF THE PARKILLE OUTRAGES.

MORE OF THE PARKILLE OUTRAGES.

[From The Weekly Entergons, April 25.]

At a meeting of the citeties Parkville, held in the office of Col. Wm. H. Summe on Wednesslay evening, April 25, 1855, J. B. En was called to the Chau, and F. M. McDonnid aPrifed Secretary.

Col. Summers in a few remark splained the object of the meeting.

The following resolutions were the control of the meeting.

The following resolutions were stream to the citeties a breast large stream to the citeties of the stream to the citeties of the stream to the citeties of parkville, brought indical in the extreme to the citeties of Parkville, brought indical in the extreme to the citeties of Parkville.

Besterd That we have citeties of Parkville are summents, emphatically deny that the crify repulsiate such auxiliments, emphatically deny that the crify repulsiate such auxiliments, emphatically deny that the gray repulsive mechanism of the control of the con

THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION.—Tabernacle 3 P. M.

Addresses by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Rev. T. L. Cuyde structured not reside where said institution exists. The ler, the Rev. Dr. Osgood, and the Rev. Mr. Cleveland
we state that of a size-behing State, deprecate the settle of Massachusetts.

On action the foregoing resolutions were adopted THE AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION, at the same than the foregoing resolutions were adopted the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, 10 o'clock A. M., scion they were sent to The Platts Aargus to a Reporter for publication, with the request spers throughout the State and Kansas and

P. M. McCmate, Secretary.

The Weston Reporter says that the mobbing of The Porkeille Luminary was caused by the following paragraph which it published. Read and see how much Abolitionism there is in it:

"We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on this crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow counsels from Abolitionists and Nullifiers? The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs, who will impress and enforce justice and law. There is virtually no law in Kausas, and no security for law and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every TRUK pioneer. This MAY save the country from the bloodshed, but the Government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded; judges of elections have been displaced, and others appointed—the poils have in some instances, been guarded with pistols and bowie knives—and some of those elected are going to the Governor swearing that if he does not give a certificate of election immediately they will "cut his throat from ear to ear!" Is the flag of our country to be no longer a protection?—or are individuals or commanies of men to declare we with ! of our country to be no longer a protection?—or are in-dividuals or companies of men to declare we writ! and it must be so without regard to law? Is this what the authors of the Nebraska-Kansas bill meant by

the authors of the Nebraska-Kansas bill meant by Squatter Sovereignty?"

The latest Western papers have learned that Geo. S. Park was severely lynched in Kansas Territory a few days ago, and his dwelling house to the ground, and say exultantly, the "work goes broarly on."

The Weekly Platic Argus warms both Park and Patterson not to appear in Weston on Saturday (today). The meb resolutions, it will be remembered by our renders, were to the effect that if these mea were found in Weston on that day, they should be thrown into the Missouri Rive, or be followed to Kansas and hung.

into the Missouri Rive, or be followed to Kansas and hung.

The Argus says that "the course of those who committed to the bottom of the Missouri River The Lag"minary press has been sanctioned by a very large
"and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Clay
"County, who have appointed committees to wait
"upon and warn off Abolition preachers."

Surely the people of that section of the State must
be possessed of the same devils that drove the swine
over the precipice into the sea. How reasonable

over the precipice into the sea. How reasonab beings can be guilty of such reckless lawlessness we cannot divine.

LETTER FROM MR. PARK.

LETTER FROM MR. PARK.

To the Public.—When our printing-office was destroyed, I was absent in Kansas Territory, and returned for finith on receiving information of it. I am filled with the deepest concern for the events that have transpired and the passions that bear sway—precaeditates they have been by a large and powerful secret association. I am happy to know that the citizens of Parkville and vicinity took no part in it; and why my life and property should be destroyed by any portion of this community I cannot tell: the charge of Abolitionism is community I cannot tell: the charge of Abolitionism is lase; I have never harbored a thought nor mediated an action detrimental to the honor, the interests or institutions of Missouri; but have labored unceasingly to promote her prosperily. It is true I have not believed the honor and interests of Missouri to be in that course of pelicy marked out by some politicians—duty has compelled me to cross their path, which has brought on my devoted head the bitterest persecution.

Our paper can be read—it will speak for itself. It does not claim perfection—the leading objects have been to promote the principles of temperance, morality and virtue; to take a conservative political stand, and, by moderating the extremes, and by softening sectional asperities, to promote the general good of the country, and the perpetuity of the American Union.

1 love the South, and have spent the best energies of

Union.

I love the South, and have spent the best energies of my life to advance her interests and her glory. The battle-fields of Texas are eternal evidences of the fact, where individual enterprise gathered sround the gallant Houston, and by incredible hardship and almost lant Houston, and by incredible naturally an analysis superhuman exertion, the independence of that vast country was achieved—now one of the brightest stars in the constellation of States; and I refer to my fellow citizens to attest the fact, that while I have resided in Missouri, I have labored unceasingly to promote her

sterests.
I love the North too; never, while life lasts, shall I forget the green hills of Vermout where rests the grav of my mother; nor the deeds of the men of '76; no the virtues and energies of the men who have mad

of my mother; nor the deeds of the men of '75; nor the virtues and energies of the men who have made those States a beacon-light—the wonder and admiration of the world, and I shill ever look upon their glory as the common inheritance of every American eitzen. With regard to leaving this community, I would do so cheerfully, as soon as I could dispose of my interest here, were I satisfied that a further residence was not agreeable; but to leave the grave of my wife, the home I have toiled years to embellish and improve, and many interests interwoven with the growth and prosperity of the country, and fee for no offense, like a buse culprit—I cannot. I would rather prefer death at my own home, amid the flowers and trees planted and consecrated by affection, and upon the soil of the country I have toiled to build up. Our press has been thrown into the Missouri River—I may be buried they too—an humble individual is in the power of hundred of armed men—but his death will not destroy the freedom of the American Press! Independence o thought and action is inherent in the boson of every freeman, and it will gush up like a perpetual fountain forever! God has impressed on his universe the principles of truth and justice, and they must prevail.

If there is no security in the land of Washington; i an American home affords no protection; if the tim has arrived when this Union must be dissolved, and all its kindred ties and mighty interests broken and destroyed and our land drenched with fraternal blood then let be buried beneath the turbid waters of the Missouri rather than live to behold such a scene. God save our country!

GEO. S. PARK.

Parkettle, Me., April 23, 1838.

St. Many's Ship Canal Open.-The ship canal at the Saute, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior by navigable water, was ready to pass vessels on the

18th of April. It was commenced in June, 1853. FLORAL FESTIVAL OF THE RYNDER GRENADIERS.

Old Tammany Hall was in a perfect blaze last night, the occasion being the grand Floral Festival given by the battalion of Rynder's Grenndiers. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens-festoons being suspended from the center of the ceiling to either corner of the hau. A throne was crected on one side of the hall and canopied with evergreens and fragrant flowers. At an early hour of the evening a numerous company were assembled in the hall, and about 10 o'clock Miss Feeks, daughter of ex-Alderman Feeks, who had previously been chosen Queen of the May by a Committee of thirteen ladies, was presented to said Committee by Capt. Rynders, when they acknowledged her as their choice. A circle having been formed by the company, Capt. Rynders addressed the Queen in a few appropriate remarks and concluded by delivering a poem written for the occasion. The Queen was then crowned with a wreath of beautiful flowers and led to her throne by the Maids of Honor. After a fancy dance by ten young girls in costume, the company marched round the room, each lady being presented with a bequet by the Queen on passing the throne.

Daneing was then commenced and continued until 12 o'clock, when the company sat down to a fine supper prepared by Messrs. Brown & Hart, hosts of Old Tammany. After supper dancing was renewed and kept up till near the dawn of day. The affair was well conducted and passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ANNIVERSARIES TO-DAY.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER gives his long-promised Anti-Sievery Lecture at the Metropolitan Theater this evening. Besides the interest felt in the topic itself, there is a general desire on the part of citizens as well as strangers to see and hear one of the most finished and scholarly orators in the whole country. A report of his Lecture will appear in THE TRIBUNE of to-

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY holds its Anniversary this morning at the Metropolitan Theater. Speeches by Theodore Parker, W. L. Garrison, J. M. LANGSTON and ANTOINETTE L. BROWN. Songs by the Hutcinson Family.

THE FIVE-POINTS MISSION,-Tabernacle 3 P. M

urch of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, 10 o'clock A. M., at 3j P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the W. A. STEARS, D.D., President of Amherst Coiand by the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, D.D., Presif Illinois College.

SMITH, the Rev. T. L. CUYLER and the Rev. Dr. Trac. The Society and Board of Directors meet the Tract House at 9 o'clock for business and the elecof officers and Committee.

Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M. The Rev. D. C. Eddy late Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the Rev. H. Miller of Conn., and others will address the Society.

THE AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.-Taber nacle 7] P. M. (Speakers not announced.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

SENATOR WILSON'S ANTI-SLAVERY

LECTURE.

Last evening the Hon. HENRY WILSON, the recently dected United States Senator from Massachusetts, de livered a Lecture supplemental to the New-York Anti-Slavery Society's Seennd Annual Course, in the Metropolitan Theater, Subject: "Anti-Slavery in "1835 and Ani-Slavely in 1835 Contrasted." The theater was well filled notwithstanding the unfavorable

state of the weather.

The Hutchinson family were in attendance and sang several pieces appropriate to the occasion, which were londly applauded.

The Rev. Hissay Warn Bracher came forward to introduce Mr. Wilson, and was received with renewed applause. He said Mr. W. was Senator for Massachusetts because Massachusetts could not forget her old prejudices in favor of liberty.

Mr. Wilson (who was received with loud applause) commenced his address by adverting to the vast present importance of the topic he had come to speak upon, a topic which engaged the attention of the most gifted intellects of the age. He did not hope to say anything worthy of more than passing attention; but he would at once declare his position; he was piedged to the immediate and unconditional abolition of Slavery, and the blotting out from the legislation of the Republic every act that countenanced human Slavery. In 1835 Auti-Slavery was in the andir of its weakness; in 1855 Auti-Slavery was in the andir of its weakness; in 1855 Auti-Slavery is in the zenith of its strength. R has now laid hold on the consciences of the people; it has a majority in the House, and is rapidly changing the complexion of the Senate; in fiften sovereign States it has a majority of 300,300; the most powerful journals uphold it, and the most ancient literary institution in America has cant from her boson the Professor who surrendered a man to the slave-hunter (Great applause). If has but to grasp the helm with the conscious hand of a master, and guide the Republic on its course. In 1835 law was trampled in the dust, and the few friends of the hunted slave, although they violated to rule of law, humanity, or religion, held their lives and property at the merey of mobs; but their preverance for good now forms their best claim on the gratitude of their country, and the everlasting remembrance of mankind Loud applause]. Mr. Wilson then gave an outline of the rise and progress of Slavery, from the earliest history of the continent, and of the compromises made with it

send three Aboltionists to Congress [Great applicase]. The very town where the our rage was committed in 1835 has given a majority to soud John P. Hale to the United States Senate [Applicase]. And so in Connecticat and Massachusetts the popular sentiment shows its change by equally striking manifestations—Massachusetts has dismissed from her bench the man who gave a man to a Virginia man-stealer. [Great applicate]. In your own City, where a whome who who were the worthy, has received his desert. [Loud applicate]. The the same in Ohio and other States. The nineteen very since I first stood in the National Capital beside Williams's slave-pen. There I saw men, women and children chained, and heard their grouns. A short time ago I stood on the same spot, but the slave-pen was no longer there; in its place was a garden, and a sign hung there—" Flowers for sale and boquets made "to order." I hope but a few years more shall passunit every spot wherever the grouns of human bondage are heard shall be a garden in which the blossoms of freedom shall make glad the eye, and the ac-

Slavery movement, and to go lackery model of plause.) We believe in the old Calvinistic doctrine of immediate redemption, yes, and of election too. (Kaughter and loud applause.) An organization that shall be truly American and Democratic, embracing in its affection the people of the whole country, and the people ofevery color—Such a party might well be deemed powerful. But if there be any who hope to organise such a party, and to go into power in 1850 without being Anti-Slavery, I ask them to go back 7 years, and to see how, when the Whig party in 48 hooted Anti-Slavery out of its Convention, it thenceforth begen to die. weins, and to see how, when the Whig party in '18 hooted Anti-Slavery out of its Convention, it theneserforth began to die.

So in 1832 the Democratic party, which went into power by a majority of twenty-seven States, but which has laid its hand on the Anti-Slavery movement, fies like the poor drunken fellow's spilled milk, "all round "loose." [Laughter.] The time has come for us to declare for the abolition of Slavery everywhere that the Constitution permits. Let it remain in the Slave States, (as the clave-owners have the power there,) but in the District of Columbia and the Territories we will abolish Slavery. [Loud applause.] We will repeal the Fuguitye Slave Law, and Kansas shall come into the Union as a Free State or never come in. [Loud applause.] In 1856 Anti-Slavery men of all shades must combine to pledge the candidate for the Presidency that he will favor the restoration of Nebraska and Kansas to Freedom. We have the power to do this, and we will do it. We will do it because we love the master as well as the slave. We will be from the statute books of every Free State every enactment that makes a distinction between men on account of their color. We are for the Constitution and the Union; we take the declaration of the Constitution itself, and hold that Slavery is sectional—Free dom, national. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. Mason of Virginia declared if a motion he made to repeal the Fuguive Slave Law, or to restore Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom, he will trun his back on the Sea at Chamber and go home. But there is no danger for the Union the States would revolve in their accustomed orbit even though the great huminary from Virginia were withdrawn. [Loud laughter and applause.] Our Union will be safe even when we earry out our great principle (as we surely will—Freedom and free institutions for all; chains and Slavery for none. [Tremendous and prolonged applause.]

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. At 74 o'clock, P. M., the Rev. B. T. Welch, D.D.

took the chair. A hymn was then sung, and The Rev. Gordon Roberts of Hartford, Conn., en-

gaged in prayer, after which The Rev. Thos. L. Davinson of Brantford, Canada West, moved the following resolution:

West, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the present is an eventful period in the history of the world, and one which calls upon the friends of religious and political freedom and Eithe Christianity in language not to be inhumberated, to exert all their energies and call into requision every available instrumentality in order to multiply and circulate feithful translations with early the world in the sequence which are opening to regerve them, especially as by these means, accompanied by the Dreitz blessing, Pagasian, Mohammadian and Popery, will be effectually overthrown, despotian effectually destroyed, error cradicated, moral darkness dispelled

and men everywhere he brought to rejsice in the light and therty of the autious Gospel of the blessed God. In moving this resolution, he took occasion, after some complimentary remarks in reference to the ven-erable President of the Society, proceeded to refer to the present condition of Europe—the contest between Frotestant England, Catholic France and Mohamme-dan Turkey, and the Autocrat of Russia. He did not consider this war to relate to mere questions of terridan Turkey, and the Autocrat of Russia. He did not consider this war to relate to mere questions of territory; it is a question of freedom—of democracy against aristorney—of liberty against despotisus—and the end would be sure to be, in the providence of God, that new lands would be opened for the recordion of the Scriptures. No less than 3,000 Bibles had been distributed in Constantinople. That wondrous woman who had been the theme of praise all over Europe—Miss Nightingale—is spending her eatire income of several thousand dollars a year, not only in healing the sick and afflicted, but in distributing the word of God, which was now being read there, not only by Protestants, but by Catholics and Mohanmelans as well. In Germany, Switzerland, Prussia, and even in downtrodden Poland and Hungary, the distribution of the sacred Scriptures were being distributed extensively, as a result in a great measure of the political changes of these countries. The same remark would apply to Japan, Rurmah, China and Exppt; also to Mexico. The missionaries to Burmah had recently voted to print no less than 30,000 copies of the Bible in the meet common language of the Burnan people. The Roman Catholics, he contended, hate the Bible. The old man with a triple tiarn and the searlet-robed old lady dread the Bible as containing the most complete exposition of the folly and absurdily of their system of priesteral's, tyranny and despotism. It was the Bible which occued the eyes of the monk Luther. It was as Dambicuic had add, "The Reformation by in that Bible." The Bible was the opponent of tyranny in every form. It was impossible for despotism to exist long with a free Press and a free Bible.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

The Prussiders and the regretted to be obliged to the total that their vegerable missionary brother, the Rev.

The PRESIDENT said he regretted to be obliged to state that their venerable missionary brother, the Rev. Dr. Mason, was unable to be present with them this

A Voice—He is confined to his room by sickness The PRESIDENT-As a substitute for his presence among us he has sent us a MSS, address, which the Rev. Dr. Lathrop has kindly volunteered to read to

the meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Lathrop then read an elaborate paper stating the facts of the religious and missionary experience of the experiencel missionary to Burmah.

experience of the experience missionary to Barman. It stated that the first earnest prayer be had offered up when young, was: "Oh, Lord, I am in darkness, "grant me light!" On rising from his knees, he turned spontaneously to the Bible. His attention was arrested by the first chapters of St. John's Gorpel, and to them he seemed enchained for several days, until his conviction seemed to glow with a supernatural halo—he was, he trusted, a converted man.

The paper proceeded to sketch his experience as missionary among the Burmans, where he had found that there was nothing equal to the Bible for affecting the Buddhist and Brahmin philosophers. When assailed by a number of these keen arguers, as he frequently had been, instead of attempting to reply to their remarks he would calmly hand to them the word of God and ask them to read for themselves the law of the Christian's God, and they would immediately stop their disputations, listen attentively to the reader, and then exclaim, "That is very good," Such was the influence of the Bible even among those heathen philosophers.

The Rev. Nevins Sattru, who had recently returned

The Rev. Nevins Sattu, who had recently returned from missionary labors in New-Mexico, next addressed the meeting, stating that the greatest opponents to a free gospel in that territory are the Catholics. There were no less than 61,000 Catholics, and of this number 51,000 are descendants from the Spanish conquerors. The remaing 11,000 are half civilized races of Indians who inhabited the country for ages anterior to the Spanish invasion. In consequence of the peculiar nature of the territory, the barrenness of some parts, and the scarcity and fewness of the streams, the impossibility of cultivating any land which cannot be irrigated by artificial means, this population is broken up nto small divisions, scattering over a vast area of country. They are obliged to search for localities where they can cultivate the land and where they can water it by streams. The fear of the Indians has compelled them to settle in towns, consequently nearly all the population of New-Mexico are scattering in these towns. The largest town, Santa Fe, contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The next largest is an Indian town. Zoon, comprising a population of 1,500 sonts. Now these towns are separated from each other by vast regions of uninhabited country. To carry the Gospel to these towns as speedily as possible is the dictates alike of humanity and the demands of Christianity. It is impossible to attempt to locate a missionary in each town, and yet they ought varion, the herald of redemption ought to be sent to them, and on no system can this be so well axeom The remaing 11,000 are half civilized races of Indians age are heard shall be a garden of freedom shall make glad the eye, and he of freedom shall make glad the eye, and he cents of hope delight the ear. [Great applause.]. The present administration has been defeated in every State in the North, and I predict it shall be so throughout the South. Let any party, be it Democratic, Whig, or American, raise a finger to repress the Anti-Slavery movement, and it is sure to die. (Loud applause.) We believe in the old Calvinistic doctrine of plause.) We believe in the old Calvinistic doctrine of plause.) The redemption, yes, and of election too. Scriptures to these people; and no one can do this so readily as the colporteur. The happiest moments he had spent in New-Mexico were those he had spent in the social exposition of the Scriptures in this way. He would enter a house where there would be perhaps thirty persons living. The women would be smoking and sewing, and the men playing would be smoxing and sewing, and the mea paying cards. The women, of course, were the first to pro-pose that I should read to them, and would attend readily to what I read. The men, perhaps, would con-tinue playing, but gradually (and he continued to read without attending to their interruptions) they would lay aside their earls and afterward listen attentively. without attending to their interruptional they would lay aside their earls and afterward listen attentively, and they would then ask numerous questions, which showed that they have minds and could appreciate the truth. The Mexicaus were exceedingly affable. Their godliness is peculiar to themselves. It is not any difficulty for them to change from worldliness to godliness. These are so nicely balanced in the mind of the Mexican that he can pass from a cathedral to a theater; can cease praying and rob the bishop, and feel just as safe in one operation as another. A colporteur, therefore, finds no difficulty in getting into conversation with them, and they will readily listen to his instructions, and debate what he has said among themselves after he is gone—some taking sides for and some against his teachings for the sake of argament. This showed the necessity and importance of distributing Bibles on the colportage plan among the New-Mexican population. He further proceeded to speak of the insidious opposition to missionary effort by the Catholies. The priests kept a constant and vigilant system of esponage over the missionary. He contended that a colporteur was the lest kind of a missionary for New-Mexica, because Mexicans, naturally social and polite, would receive instruction in sevial conversation, while the influence of the priest would prevent them from the Mesionary Church. It frequently happened that the colporteur would obtain converts in this way before the priests of the Catholic Church could find it out. He thought that a system of colportage stendily and effectually applied would do effectual service to the cause of Bible truth in that dark, benighted land.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Rev. Dr.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Rev. Dr. Magoon for his Anniversary discourse, and to the brethren who addressed the meetings on the present

occasion. A vote of thanks was also passed to the minister and friends connected with the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, for their hospitality during the present Con-

The Rev. Dr. HARRISON of Pa., made a report from the Special Committee appointed to consider the report of the Committee appointed to provide a home for the Society, which stated that their work had been accomplished so far as to justify the reception of such final report. The purchase of a property, the raising of a subscription to cover the expense of the original purchase, the offer of rooms to other denominational Societies, which have been assisted by the Home Mission and the Protection Societies, are among the matters embraced in said report, and were each the evidence of the valuable services of that Committee in accomplishing the most important work of the kind ever undertaken for this Society. The Society has now a permanent home, which will always remain an evidence of the repart of the denomination, where the Society may be established and enstained in its great work of Bible distribution.

The report concluded by recommending resolutions final report. The purchase of a property, the raising

of thanks to the Committee (appointed in April, 1852) for their valuable services and the successful comple-tion of their work.

The Rev. Dr. Bunduy of Hartford, Conn., moved the adoption of the report, and after some explanatory

remarks gave place to The Rev. Dr. Massoon, who seconded the motion in a speech of much elequence and historical reminis-cence. He expressed his regret that the new edifice had been used for more than one society. As a member of the Home Missionary Society he regretted it. He proceeded to sketch the singular coincidence that at the time, the 28th and 29th January, 1854, when a convention of the great scientific men of Europe had met in London to contrive a universal language to render the Scriptures readable to all the world, the great marble Bible-Houss was being resered in New-York with the same great purpose of disseminating Bible truth throng out the world. The Doctor concluded by passing high cultoriums on the Committee of Laymen, by where labor and wealth the marble palace had been erected for the use of the Society.

The report and resolutions were adopted unanimously, the audience rising from their seats. ber of the Home Missionary Society he regretted it.

ly, the audience rising from their seats.

After some further conversation the benediction was

pronounced and the Convention adjourned sine die.

AMERICAN FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY. The Twenty-first Anniversary of this excellent char-itable Institution was held during yesterday, at the Home." No. 32 East Thirteenth-st., near the Fourth-

av., in the presence of the members of the Society and delegates from Auxiliaries of Newark and Belville, N. J., Meriden and Danbury, Conn., and other The exercises were commenced at 10 o'clock in the

morning, in the large meeting-room, with reading of the Scriptures and prayer; after which appropriate remarks were made by Mrs. Major Earos, President pro tem., in the absence of the President, Mrs. M. A. The Annual Reports, of which the following are ab-

stracts, were then read. The preliminary remarks in means, were men read. The preammary remarks in the annual report refer appropriately to the recent re-moval, by death, of Mrs. Sarah C. Hawkhurst, the eldest Vice President of the Society, and for the last eighteen years an influential manager. The labors of the Society, in all its departments, have been arduous and the result.

the Society, in all its departments, have been arduous and the result encouraging.

The Publishing Department reports an average of 21,000 copies of The Advocate and Guardian issued semi-monthly. Other publications: 1,000 copies of Cleetters to a Young Christian," 500 copies of Walks of Usefulness;" 1,000 Annual Reports; 500 copies of Saw Up and Saw Down," and 1,000 copies of By-Laws. Three thousand new subscribers have been received, and 126 life members; part payment, 50. The whole number of children received in the Home for the Friendless since July, 1847, is 1,891; whole number of adults, 4,771—total, 6,662. Number of children admitted from May 1, 1834, to April 30, 1855, 230; readmitted, 64—total, 294. Dismissed to Home, 166; redismissed, 40; dismissed to Juvenile Asylams and other City Institutions, 14; deceased, 13; remaining in Institution, 90. Adults admitted from May 1, 1854, to April 30, 1855, 586; dismissed to service places, 422. Whole number of calalts and children received during the year, 680.

other City Institutions, 14; deceased, 13; remaining in Institution, 90. Addits admitted from May 1, 1854, to April 30, 1855, 586; dismissed to service places, 422. Whole number of edults and children received during the year, 680.

A large proportion of the children sent out from the Institution have be adopted into worthy families where they will enjoy the privileges that may fit them for a sphere of usefulness in after life. For all the best management have been made that seemed practicable and the correspondence on the representing the condition of those who have gone from the home, numbering as seen from the records, bectween one and two thousand, show that the contrast between their present and former condition is very great. Many incidents of deep interest are cited from the matron's daily journal, correspondences and other data.

The Home Industrial School, now located at No. 654 Sixth-av., has been well sustained during the year, and has brought within its influence about 10 vagrant girls, who from various circumstances, the chains of dissolute parents, &c., were not properly the recipients of the charity of the Home. The average daily attendance is over 100. An efficient teacher, monitor and matron are employed, and in addition to their labors about sixty ladies voluntary render their services; each lady having her own chase and hour one or nore days in the week. Much good is resulting from this Department.

Register and Visiting Departments.—Applicants for homes and employment as registered, 690; persons applying for donations, 509; supplied, 203. The Visiting Committee and managers have visited several thomsand out-look applicants for aid, and distributed in the aggegate 5,53a pieces of bedding, wearing appared, &c., where they have reason to believe the firm anxiliery societies, juvenile circles and other friends, has furnished the supplies without which much less would have been accomplished. Through this agency has been made in the funencial year of the Society, closing its accounts December 31,

group of little girls whom the visitor describes to be a living, moving mess of filth. A little girl, of six years, who entered the school nearly a year ago, has wrought who entered the school nearly a year ago, has wrought an entire reformation in her intemperate persents, who have, through her habits of industry, and the little tenterance songs acquired at this school, been led to sign the pledge. The father has since found employment. The expenses incurred in sustaining the school is considerable. A large amount of labor is performed gratuitonsly, still a constant outlay is indispensable, for provision, fuel, rent, &c., and services of Teacher and Maton. To defray this expense, and continue the good work, the Committee are constrained to solicit the charitable contributions of the benevolent, and invite their personal cooperation. They believe the work, instead of being diminished by want of aid, should be extended through every section of the City, wherever this class of children may be found.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Annual

At the conclusion of the reading of the Annual Reports, the Nominating Committee appointed at a recent meeting made their report, when the Society proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The

proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows:

President—Mrs. C. W. HAWKINS.

Pine Presidents—Mrs. J. R. McDowell, Whippany, N. J.;

Mrs. D. Thanson, Winthroy, Mshar; Mrs. R. Lakion, Boston,
Mrs. R. Thanson, Winthroy, Mshar; Mrs. R. Lakion, Boston,
Mrs. Mrs. C. Biackford, Fredericksburgh, Va.; Mrs. M. H.

Mshan, Cleveland, Olbo; Mrs. Henry Hodges, New-Geven,
Cenn.; Mrs. Mrs. Townsend, Phihadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. M. Drp.
New-York; Mrs. Jno. McComb. New-York; Mrs. Dr. R. Dr.

Warde, Tavey, Burmah; Mrs. Rev. A. C. Parman, Danbard,
N. H.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Conood. Spranfield, Mass.; Mrs. Al-Mirs.
Barnes, Berlin, Conn.; Mrs. Jasish Chapin, Providence R. L.

Mrs. E. Skillmen, Lexington, Ky; Mrs. J. Bland, Robester,
N. Y.; Mrs. R. Beaten, San Franchson Mrs. B. Burner,
N. Y.; Mrs. Reland Thorne, Bresslyn, S. V. Mrs. H.
E. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Rev. A. Sedgwick, Hamilton,
C. Y.; Mrs. Rev. Dr. Holme.

Secretaries—Mrs. J. M. Hubbard, Corresponding Secretary;
Mrs. J. C. Angell, Recording Secretary.

Treasurer—Mrs. Edward Shom, Jew-York.

Mrs. Mrs. Rev. Br. Benedict, Mrs. R. E. Bennett, Mrs. Dr. Ball,
Record of Managers—R. D. Lachrop, Mrs. E. Stare, Miss. E.

Bertielt, Miss. R. D. Lechnop, Mrs. E. Stare, Miss. E.

Brevies, Mrs. Rev. W. Bennard, Mrs. C. H. Barrell, Mrs. Br.
Brevies, Mrs. Rev. Br. Mrs. Women, Mrs. Const., Mrs. G.

Mrs. H. L. Maghiley, Mrs. Bransen, Mrs. Gov. Smith, Mrs. M.
Mrs. H. L. Maghiley, Mrs. Bransen, Mrs. Adon Smith, Mrs. M.
Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. L. Haelridge, Mrs. Dr. Bennett,
Mrs. R. Wilson, Mrs. L. Haelridge, Mrs. Dr. Ransey, Mrs. Levices, Wrs. Adon Secretary, Mrs. Box and Mrs. Dr. Ransey, Mrs. Levices, Wrs. Lansett,
Mrs. H. Wilson, Mrs. L. Haelridge, Mrs. Dr. Mrs. Dr. Hasting,
Mrs. L. Benedict, Mrs. R. L. Mrs. Dr. Ransey, Mrs. Levices, Wrs. Adon Secretary, Mrs. Box and Mrs. Dr. Ransey, Mrs. Levices, Mrs. Adon Smith, Mrs. M.

A. Reverse was then taken until 10 o'clock P. M., when

the Soci by again assembled for the purpose of trans-

acting b siness relating to the affairs of the Institu-

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a public meeting was again held, when the services were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Basvand of this City.

Mr. TROWERIDGE made a few appropriate remarks, in which he gave a brief description of the Industrial School and numerous places of wretchedness and misery which he had been called upon to examine. He was followed by a gentleman from the country, who said that he had come to the Institution for the purpose of taking a child home with him to educate and ing up in els family. He had watched the progress of this enterprise, which was Godlike and noble. What of this chice place, the women of prayer, the noble-heari-ed and pions women who have founded this Institu-tion, ask than the pleasure of being within these walls any beholding the happy races about them.

Councilman Nonth made a few appropriate re-

marks, in the course of which he allu led to the gre good that had been effected by institutions

The Rev. Dr. Trus next addressed the Society. He spoke of the cry of bigotry that had been raised against institutions of this character. Said be: A against institutions of this character. Said he: A man at the present day cannot take a stand against the Maine Law but that he is liable to have his brains knecked out, and the windows of his house—and there is no one to protect. The speaker related an incident of some officers in Connecticut scarching the house of a poor woman for concealed liquor, and finding the woman recking a cradle in which was a child and a jug of rum. It was true, he said, that all misery was cradled in rum. If the sale of run could be stopped misery and crime would soon be lessened. In five years after this law goes into operation this building may be put up for sale; there will be no roor children and no poor women to take care of. Rum has been the cause of endless misery in the world. There had been more money paid for rum in the United State during the past year than there had been paid for bread.

The speaker, in conclusion, paid a high compliment to the noble and pions women we had founded.

paid for bread.

e speaker, in conclusion, paid a high compli-to the noble and pions women who had founded astitution, and besought them to go on with the

The exercises were closed with a benediction

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York Sun-day School Union was celebrated last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle. The Tabernacle was nearly half filled.

The exercises commenced with music by the choir after which the Rev. Dr. Tysg offered a prayer.

The PRESIDENT (Dr. Ferris) spoke of the pleasant scenes to which that Society could look back. He scenes to which that Society could look back. He doubted not but that the details which would be given in the Report to be read by the Secretary would surprise many. The year past had been the most eventful one in the history of the Union. He alluded to the death of one of their truest coadjutors, J. C. Meeks.

Mr. McEllicott then read the Report. It states

that the whole number of schools is 192, of which 116 sent in their annual reports in time for the annual sent in their annual reports in time for the annual statement. There were 1,443 male teachers, and 1,507 females, 2,950 in all. The number of pupils was 22,844, of which 10,856 were males, and 12,038 females. The average attendance for the month of March was 14,144. Commissions during the year 406. The whole number of pupils, as nearly as could be ascertained, was 33,801, of teachers 4,254. Whole number volumes in Sunday School Libraries, 52,221. Several new Mission Schools have been established, something over 10,000 children have been brought into the schools by direct visitation. Something also has been done in Brooklyn. The whole amount raised was \$19,375, of which about one-third came from the schools themselves. It was estimated that 80,000 children in this City were without religious instruction of any kind, either Protestant or Catholic. The 32,000 volumes in the Libraries were of every variety calculated to interest the young; they were not confined to strictly religious subjects. The report dwells with exaltation upon the number of conversions, and closes with the hope that the Union may continue to progress as it had done.

The Rev. Dr. Baker of Williamsburgh was then introduced. He spoke of the deep obligations under

troduced. He spoke of the deep obligations under which he was personally to Sabbath Schools. He which he was personally to Sabbath scarced the New Testament by heart in a Sabbath School; he traced his course and his progress in grace School; he traced his course from England to Illi-School; he traced his course and his progress in grace until he concluded to remove from England to Illinois. He went to Illinois and settled at Alton, where he was soon licensed to preach by the Baptist Church. He detailed at length the circumstances under which he founded the first Sabbath School, which became the foundation of a Mission Church. If ever he had been of any avail in the Lord's service it was because of the teachings of his mother and what he had learned at the Sunday School.

Music followed, after which
The Rey, Byrno Schoulland, was introduced. He

The Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND was introduced. He said that he believed that Sunday Schools were God's economy for the salvation of children. The Church was not yet fully awake to this great instrumentality. They must think not only of the 34,000 children in the was not yet fully awake to this great instrumentality. They must think not only of the 34,000 children in the schools of the City but of the 80,000 who were not cared for. He liked this institution because it was a grand educational instrumentality. He knew that inficies sneered at this, saying that the mind should be left free to choose for itself. But this was the fool's reason. Compare the Girard College with the Sanday Schools of this City. Into that College no Christian minister was permitted to enter, while there in his library were the works of Hume and Bolingbroke, of Veltaire and Romsseau, infidelity enough to taint the very archives of heaven. But he believed the Bible was there. The Institution could not exist without it. It was this mightly treasury of wisdom that they wanted to atow into the heads and hearts of the rising generation. He liked Sunday Schools, too, bacause the system was a forestalling institution. It took things in the nick of time and got ahead of the devil. It was no more use to try to control the tide of human life which flowed through Broadway from Union-equate to the Battery than to attempt to sound the Niagare. To control it they must go to the source of the city of the childhood of the sea. He liked the Sunday School because it was a preventive institution. It preserved children from a manhood of villainy and from an old age of desperation. It was the recruiting and drilling agency of the host of God's elect. How many churches would have died out had it not been for Sunday Schools. For the happiness alone of people he would that they were all Sunday-School teachers. It would bring the rese to the check and the sparklle to the eye of the young lady who was now suffering from ennui; it would give the young man who found pleasure only in driving fast horses something to do. Sunday Schools were the John the Baptist of the religion, the coulter in advance of the plowshare, the supper and miner company of grace, the fiving artillery of the church, at the devil and could be a sunday company of grace, the flying artillery of the church, and not only that, but the small arms. Let them goen; God would not end until He had found all His children, which He was doing by this instrumentality. Then the old Earth's day would be over, and then she would swoon under the weight of ages into a new and another discernation.

The Rev. Dr. Trso, delegate from the parent So-

The Rev. Dr. Trao, delegate from the parent Society, was then introduced. The Sunday School Union was a means of very temporal benefit to the country. Where was the great wealth of our land? Stend we point to the ships which floated on the mighty deep, to the treasures of art and architecture? They indeed were the elements of prosperity, but the re was something behind them; they were securing the temporal prosperity of the land in the extension of intelligence and religion. The Common Schools were doing a great work; but from those schools had been banished that book which had been the grand educator of the human heart. This world, this continent, this land, this generation were what they were because of that glorious Ribbe that God sent down as the gift of His love. The future of the country depended upon the religious character of their country inch. Far deeper than the eye of De Tocqueville reached lay the grand secret of American freedam: it was the American conscience. They were what they were because their forefathers were brought up in the truths of the Gospel, and because, rather than surrender that which at the kness of a mother and from the Bock of God they had received, they would brave the perils of the deep, find a home in the wilderness, and raise up a land which God would have as a heritage for his pure and glorious Gospel. Through these American Sunday Schools was secured the moral, religious and conscientions training which was to raise up law-abiling, liberty-loving, peace-seeking American citizens. There was, however, a fer higher aspect to his subject. Sunday schools furnished the means of a religious education, and because the pioneers of the Gospel and the foundations of churches. Some might, stand up and sak what sort of charches they were going to be. He cared not what kind of churches they were going to be if they were Evangelical Christian churches, if they only held to the same glorious fundamental truths that were contained in the books of the American sunday School Union. It was we ciety, was then introduced. The Sunday Sch Union was a means of very temporal benefit to the

and the Benediction by the Rev. Mr. Pendleton.

The audience dispersed, and the members proceeded

olia, te meeting adjourned.

J. B. EWELL, Chairman. Broamerican Tract Society, 10 o'clock A. M., sy Tabernacie. Speakers: the Rev. Dr. A. D.